

# ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

NEWS OF THE DAY

Letter from Lexington, Va.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

SOUTHERN LABOR.—Some of the Northern

MANSION HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA, VA.



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1870

**EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.**—The Germans have occupied the Department of Doubs, on the Swiss frontier, and between the Rhine and Saône rivers, driving the French out of the towns. Garibaldi has retreated from Dole, and has gone to Chagny. At Chagny there are other French forces, and it is expected that when the two armies are united they will contest the further advance of the Germans towards Lyons. On Thursday last a battle took place between the French gunboat Bouvet and the Prussian gunboat Meteor, off Havanna. The Bouvet was damaged, after which she retreated into neutral waters. The Meteor was unable to follow and continue the fight on account of her screw becoming entangled with the fallen rigging of the Bouvet. The result was considered a victory for the German ship, and caused much rejoicing among the Germans in Havanna. British residents in Paris who have recently escaped from the city confirm the previous reports that the stock of provisions is becoming very short. Further particulars of the battle at Orleans represent that the French captured large quantities of provisions and forage. Russia has issued an order dismissing a portion of the army, and it is said that much uneasiness has been created in diplomatic circles, it being feared that the Government is about to make a declaration removing the obligations of the treaty of Paris.

Information from Tennessee states that the leading radicals of that State including most of the delegation in the present House of Representatives, intend to revive the question of reconstruction for the purpose of disfranchising the greater part of the class who were enfranchised by the Senter constitution. The question of reconstructing the State of Tennessee is now pending before the Reconstruction Committee of the House. It is also learned that some of the defeated radical candidates for Congress intend to contest the seats of elected democrats. The radicals are "contesting," or threatening to "contest," in all directions.

The Baltimore American says, that Gov. Bowie, has courageously granted pardons to convicts on the recommendations of the Warden and Board of Visitors of the penitentiary, and withheld pardons that have been demanded by politicians, but not asked by those who have the best opportunities of knowing the prisoner's disposition and character. The pardoning power is one of the greatest prerogatives that attaches to the Executive office, and should be used with the greatest caution, as it is constantly liable to be abused.

President Grant yesterday returned to Washington from Philadelphia, and Secretary Boutwell also returned from Massachusetts. The Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday says that General Horace Porter, the President's Private Secretary, states "that the many surmises made as to the object of the President's visit are groundless." The President visited Philadelphia on private business, and during his stay there no allusion was made to politics.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, (Rad.) writes, that "President Grant's faith in Pennsylvania politicians centres almost wholly in Senator Cameron." That great must be his faith! Under such an adviser no wonder that his administration is condemned even by some of the leaders of the Radical party!

Accounts are published which represent a very bad state of things as existing at Sitka, Alaska, and charging the U. S. officers and soldiers there with tyranny, insubordination and cruelty towards the natives of the country. If these accounts are true, or anything like truth, the conduct of those complained of is most disgraceful.

The Chicago Tribune, a Radical paper, proposes "the formation of a new party upon the platform of revenue reform and a reform in the civil service." The Radical leaders seem to be anxious to put new planks in the party platform, or to build another one out and out.

Some of the Radical leaders are jubilant because the party has nearly succeeded "in Africanizing the political condition of Louisiana"—that is, in placing the offices of the State, judicial and legislative, in the hands of the colored people.

Butler's plan to make war with Great Britain in order to help the Radical party, in this country, is justly considered one of the most atrocious schemes ever proposed to a civilized nation.

The Fauquier county items, published in yesterday's Gazette, should have been credited to the Warrenton Index.

The elevated street railroad in New York is considered a failure.

There are conflicting stories as to the result of the election in Arkansas.

**LEONARD SCOTT & Co.**, of New York, have republished the October number of the Edinburgh Review. Contents: Baron Huber's Sixtus V.; Cox's Arayan Mythology; Memoirs of a Russian Dekabrist; Dr. Newman's Grammar of Assent; Ernst Moritz Arndt; Sir John Lubbock's Prehistoric Times; The Campaign of August, 1870; Earl Stanhope's reign of Queen Anne; Germany, France and England. The articles are instructive, able and full of information. We take occasion to say that the republication of the British Quarterly and Blackwood's Magazine in this country is an enterprise which deserves generous encouragement from the reading public. These most valuable periodicals are furnished at a low price, and are published promptly and in a handsome manner. Every one who wishes to "keep up" with the current literature, science and politics, should subscribe for them.

**It is stated that the new Legislature of Louisiana, just elected, will contain four colored men in the Senate and about forty in the House. South Carolina not only elects three colored members of Congress, but a colored Lieutenant Governor, eleven colored State Senators and eighty colored members of the House, besides a colored Secretary of State and a Supreme Judge. Alabama has elected a colored member of Congress and a number of colored persons to the State Legislature.**

A dispatch from Kingston Jamaica, says: "Advices of the 9th report the return of the steamer Duane, short of provisions, with Chances fewer among the crew, four deaths having taken place. Her efforts to recover the lost cable proved unsuccessful. The weather is unfavorable, and the laying of the cable to Aspinwall has been abandoned for the present. Sir Charles Bright intended to lay the cable to St. Thomas and Porto Rico, and afterwards grapple for the Aspinwall line."

In the Supreme Court of the U. S., yesterday an opinion was delivered on the motion to restore to the docket for revision, the case of Deming against the U. S., on appeal from the Court of Claims. The Court said the case was supposed to involve the constitutionality of the Legal Tender. The court decided that the case could not be restored, and the judgment therefore, stands as originally rendered, in favor of the United States.

The revenue cutter Wilderness has arrived at New Orleans with 60 Baton Rouge prisoners. They were sent to the parish prison. Commissioner Weller had gone to Donaldsonville to issue warrants for the arrest of the rioters, who will be brought to New Orleans for trial. All the rioters will be tried upon a charge of violating the Enforcement act of Congress, approved May 21.

Circumstances connected with the death of John Cassabaum, of Hannuquin, N. J., supposed to have committed suicide, lead to the belief that he was murdered. The body has been exhumed, and investigation reveals the fact that deceased had been first robbed and shot, and the dead body placed on the railroad track, where it was found after a train of cars had passed over it.

It will be pleasant for those who dread the scarcity and high price of wine, to know that the deficiency is likely to be made up elsewhere. From Madeira, particularly, the supply is described as unusually large, an overflowing vintage having been gathered in that island.

It has been decided that coasting vessels, and vessels running upon rivers and inland lakes, engaged in the carrying and delivery of money, valuable papers, or any articles for pay, whose gross receipts from such business exceed \$1,000 per annum, are liable to the special tax of \$10 imposed on express carriers and agents.

It is currently rumored that Judge Edmunds, the Washington City Postmaster, will be appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice Joseph S. Wilson, to be removed, and that Sayles J. Bowen, of Washington, will be appointed Postmaster, to fill the vacancy made by the transfer of Judge Edmunds.

The whole number of copper and nickel nonpareils accumulated by the several postoffices in the country is estimated at 40,000,000. It seems that when these coins get into the post office they stick, and can't be gotten rid of. The postmaster of Louisville, Ky., has 100,000 of them.

A dispatch from Havana says that the court-martial in session there has condemned to death all leaders of the rebellion, members of the various juntas, and all persons who have been instrumental in the rebellion, and who are now absent from Cuba.

On the 10th instant the bark Sassa cleared at Savannah for Liverpool with 1,443 bales of upland cotton, valued at over \$100,000. The ship Arracan cleared at Charleston for Liverpool on the 11th instant, with 3,000 bales of cotton and 126 tons of phosphate.

The English Journalists state that four Peers of Parliament—to wit: the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Earl of Winchester and Baron De Mauley—are all warring out their debts by taking advantage of the bankrupt law.

Mr. Long, formerly an Engineer in the U. S. navy, a very scientific and accomplished man, who had made many inventions connected with the steam engine, died in Philadelphia, a few days ago.

A letter from Dayton, Ohio, published in the New York Tribune, makes the authoritative statement that General Schenck will contest the seat in Congress from the Third District of Ohio.

It is stated that one of the measures to be proposed at the coming session of Congress is a general registry law for all large cities in the election of members of the House of Representatives.

The Chinese evidently intend to show fight if attacked by any European power on account of the massacre of French missionaries in Sien-tsin.

The Cincinnati Times wants Congress to pass a national game law to prevent the extinction of deer, buffalo and other animals now wantonly slaughtered by "hunters."

It is intimated that Mr. Gary intends to contest the election of Mr. Merrick, to Congress, from the Fifth Congressional District of Md.

**TRAIN UP A CHILD.**—It is sometimes asserted that little children are not sufficiently advanced in intelligence to understand the difference between right and wrong, and that therefore the authority alone of the parent should be exerted without any explanation; and we not unfrequently hear a father or mother declare that "it should be enough to say to a child, 'You shall,' or 'you shalt,' to enforce obedience."

We are as great advocates as any of compelling obedience to parental authority without allowing any demur to the same. Nevertheless, absolute commands should always be accompanied by reasons and explanations. A child should never be left in the dark as to the nature of moral obligations, and this should be in every instance explained to its conscience. It will generally see why it should comply with its parent's command—for a very little child can generally comprehend what is the right and wrong side of any ordinary question. If after every proper explanation has been employed, the little one is wilful and obstinate, then comes in the duty of enforcing authority at all hazards.—*Norfolk Journal.*

**COULDN'T FIND THE POLE.**—The colored voters in Maryland behaved with notable propriety and order in exercising their newly acquired rights, but here and there some droll incidents occurred, showing that some of them have not quite got the hang of the new school house. One of them, Clem Hill by name, a hard working, money-saving fellow, was seen in Bladensburg on Tuesday last wandering about with a look of evident discomfiture on his face. When asked what was the matter, he replied, "I see looking for Mr. Gary. I was directed to join the long line of voters who were waiting for their turn, and finally, when his name, he denounced the whole 'iron-ceders a democratic humbug.' " "Day is no pole here," said he; "it's miffin at all but a windo; you can't fool dis citizen with windos. Wha's de pole?" After due instruction he was persuaded to use the window, and doubtless deposited through it the vote which Gary has one majority in Prince Georges county.—*Washington Star.*

**Letter from Lexington, Va.** [Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]  
LEXINGTON, Nov. 12.—Yesterday being the 31st anniversary of the opening of the Virginia Military Institute, there was a suspension of academic duties, and at night a celebration by the Society of Cadets, one of the Literary Societies of the Institute. Although the night was dark and disagreeable, and cold, there was quite a large audience in attendance at the institute hall, at half past seven o'clock, the hour announced for the opening of the exercises. The President, Cadet G. K. Camp, of Georgia, first introduced Cadet M. A. Wilson, of South Carolina, the orator of the occasion. After a brief introductory sketch of some of the most striking traits in the character of Henry Clay, illustrated especially by the celebrated remark of the great man, "I had rather die right than be President," Cadet Wilson announced his subject: "The proper object of ambition for Southern young men of the present day." Taking as a motto the above mentioned aphorism, and citing instances of the noble devotion of those who died in defence of our Southern land, in a plain practical speech of ten minutes, he endeavored to show that the proper object of this ambition was the attainment of a like political and moral result.

The President then introduced, in the order named, Cadets Turner, of Virginia, Matthews, R. of La., Pearson, R. of Ala., and Much, of Texas, who debated the question, "Which affords the greater delight to man, hope or memory?" in a very spirited and animated style, our only objection being, and it is the same old one, that the speeches were entirely too long; in spite of this, however, the celebration was a decided success, there was nothing that violated good taste in the slightest, and this with the sweet music from the institute band in the intervals between the speeches, made the evening pass very pleasantly, forming one of those charming little episodes that go to relieve the monotony of College life.

**ANOTHER "INTERVIEW."**—Postmaster General Creswell has been "interviewed" by a reporter of the Washington Star, and in the course of the conversation gave his views in regard to various matters. Mr. Creswell well attributes the Radical defeat in Maryland to the prejudices "of a large number of persons who have previously voted against the Democrats, but who voted against the negroes." He also expressed the opinion that it is not impossible that the Radicals may carry the State at the Presidential election. Mr. Creswell said that the defeat of several prominent candidates for Congress, Mr. Schenck, in particular, is greatly to be regretted, and the party has been taught a lesson; there will be less division among the Republicans in Congress, and less display of personal jealousies; there will be some side issues, such as the labor reform movement, but not of sufficient importance to create any trouble. Mr. Creswell does not chime in with Gen. Butler's proposition to fight England, and adopts Gen. Grant's motto, "Let us have peace." With regard to the position of General Schurz in the Missouri election, and his relations to the Radical party, Mr. Creswell said that he did not think Mr. Schurz would continue his opposition to the Administration on the reassembling of Congress. He expressed the opinion that the salaries of some of the Government officers residing in Washington should be increased. On the tariff question Mr. Creswell says "the law which says to a man we assess you so much, and if you do not pay it we will seize and sell your property, is simply oppressive. For that reason, if not for the protection of our home industries, we must keep up at least a revenue tariff."

[Mr. Creswell's opinions are worth no more than those of any other man. That he is a member of the Cabinet adds nothing to his senses or his abilities.]

**THE OYSTER,** which is supposed to be one of the most insensible of creatures, yet excited greatly the sensibilities of a large class in Maryland and Virginia, and came near producing a rupture in the amicable relations of the two Commonwealths. Had a war broken out, it would have been an unromantic affair. But if the oyster is neither a sensitive nor a poetical creature, it is one of the greatest luxuries reached to man or his fellow creature, the raccoon. It was held in the highest estimation by the ancients, who certainly knew a thing or two about setting out alluring feasts. It ranked high among the Greeks and Romans, as stated by a veritable historian, "whether in the fresh and raw state, cooked, or salted and pickled." The oyster most esteemed in Great Britain comes from the west coast of Scotland, and the Hebrides. Those most valued in Paris come from the bay of Cancale in the English channel and from the coasts of Brittany and Normandy. These most esteemed in America are the Virginia oysters. We shall not undertake to decide which of the Virginia oysters are the best. Were we to do so we should find ourselves instantly involved in an oyster war in which the Governors of Virginia and Maryland could not properly interpose as peace makers. The trade to which oysters give rise is of wonderful proportions. Hundreds of vessels are engaged in it. It is estimated that the oyster gives employment to more persons than any article of daily consumption except flour. The packing and canning business gives employment in Baltimore alone to twenty-five thousand hands and a capital of \$28,000,000.—*Rich. Whig.*

**PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.**—The Philadelphia Ledger says: The anthracite coal trade for the past week has been dull. The foundation of the trouble is the supply of coal is in excess of the demand. Producers cannot afford to come down in the market price of coal, while wages, tolls and freights rule as at present. Lower prices of coal, they allege, cannot be accorded to without positive loss, and in proof of the truth of this declaration quite a number of the less favorably located coal mines in the Schuylkill region, suspended mining with the close of last week. The very mild weather no doubt enables domestic consumers to hold out of the market, while the stock of coal is steadily increasing. What may be the effect of a sharp cold snap, we cannot say.—Being near the end of what is called the coal season, the several carrying companies are doing their utmost to attract tonnage, and hence to the close of navigation every effort will be made to put the greatest possible amount of coal on the market. Prices of coal at Port Richmond for shipment: Schuylkill red ash \$4.20a4.40; steamboat \$3.50a3.60; broken \$3.80a3.90; egg \$4.10a4.20; stove \$4.15a4.25; and chestnut \$3a3.10; Shenandoah, egg and stove \$4.25, and chestnut \$4.00.

**MINISTER TO GREAT BRITAIN.**—We understand that on Friday last the President recalled J. Lathrop Motley, Minister to England. Benjamin Moran, Secretary of Legation at London, will be made Charge d'Affaires until a new Minister is appointed. Mr. Motley has been instructed to turn over the affairs of the Legation to Mr. Moran. We learn that the President has not yet selected a successor to Mr. Motley, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

**Too Hot.**—Chicago has a hotel with a patent heat indicator running from every room to the office, so the clerk can tell at a glance how hot it is in any room in the house. They had a woman's rights meeting in one of the parlors the other day, when all of a sudden the indicator said "red hot," and the firemen had a hose in that parlor in twenty-eight seconds and put 'em out.

The Fredericksburg News says: "Mr. Hutton has spent several days in surveying the Rappahannock river. He thinks that an appropriation will be made next winter, and that ten feet of water at low tide may be secured at our wharves."

The Court of Appeals has declared unconstitutional that part of the Enabling act empowering the Court to review the decisions of the same Court when it was composed of military appointees, only two Judges dissenting.

Maj. Braxton, elected to Congress, from the Seventh district, was serenaded at his home in Fredericksburg, last Friday night, and addressed the people.

Coal, which looks like cannel coal, has been found on Mr. Powhatan Monro's farm in Stafford county, only four feet below the surface.

The Fence Law has not been changed by the Legislature, but stands precisely as it did before the body met.

**Vote of Madison County—Official.**  
Congressman at Large, R. T. Daniel, 733.  
Congress, Seventh District, Braxton, 877; McKenzie, 506.  
Clerk of Circuit and County Courts, Hill, 752; Lovell, 645.  
Commonwealth's Attorney, Humphreys, 733; Smoot, 568.  
Sheriff, Walker, 987; Kite, 440.  
County Treasurer, Cave, 849; Twyman, 478.

**Vote of Orange County—Official.**  
Congress at Large, Daniel, 838.  
Congress, Seventh District, Braxton, 838; McKenzie, 935.  
Treasurer, Roach, Convention, 468; Macco, Independent, 372; Thompson, Independent, 881; Liscomb, Independent, 28; Jones, 32.  
Sheriff, Houseworth, Convention, 808; Faulconer, Independent, 732.  
Clerk of Courts, Fry, Convention, 1,094; Williams, Independent, 690.

**STAFFORD.**—The (official) majority in Stafford for Braxton is 568.

**DOMESTIC SERVANTS.**—We are always hearing complaints in regard to the troubles produced in almost every household in this city by the want of good servants, and there is hardly a lady in Norfolk who has not suffered by the shortcomings of those whom she has engaged to assist her. The question naturally arises: Is there no help for those who are subjected to such vexation, and sometimes to positive loss? We think that there is.

The heads of families are themselves to a very great extent to blame for not taking measures to put a stop to the evils which we have described. They can be easily prevented in future by insisting upon a proof of good character from every servant who offers to obtain a place. It seems to us that if every household keeper would make it a rule not to engage any servant not recommended by some reliable person, it would soon come to pass that none would even ask for admission into a house, who could not bring a certificate of character. This remedy is very effectual wherever it has been tried, and we do not know why it could not be resorted to in this city. In England and in the Northern States of the Union none would take into service those not well recommended by their former employers, and the course, pursued steadily and universally, is found to be a guarantee against the many mischiefs resulting from worthless and dishonest servants.

We also think that some special act of the Legislature would be beneficial in requiring some specification in regard to the time for which contracts should be binding upon both the employer and the employed. Each party, if intending to dissolve the contract, should be compelled to give a certain number of days' notice beforehand; and as this should be binding upon both parties, neither would, under any circumstances, have a right to complain.—*Norfolk Journal.*

**TAKING COLD.**—There is no more reasonable time in the year to take cold than the present. The facilities are abundant, and, as a consequence, every other person we meet admits to having taken advantage of the opportunities furnished. The Technologist condenses the philosophy of taking cold into a few lines, and we give them for the benefit of those who would learn how to avoid the disagreeable complaint. It says:—

"The human frame was intended for activity, to run fast and to run slow, but it must be managed. A locomotive can run very fast, but if it stopped instantaneously, when going at a high rate of speed, it is injured as badly as if it had had inflammatory rheumatism for seven years. A skilled engineer, however, tones down his speed gradually, and in this lies the whole secret of taking cold. It is exposure or carelessness, after exercise, that brings on colds. After walking, or running, or dancing, or any exercise that quickens the circulation, a little current of air from a window, a crevice, from an open door for a few minutes, just to cause a chill, is sure to produce cold. Merely stopping on the street in a current of air—as at a corner where the wind breaks or makes an angle—will do the job. Any sudden subsidence of active forces of the body in a temperature that chills, will produce cold. The little common sense that is needed, and for the lack of exercise of which so much money is paid to doctors is, preserve an equable temperature, or, having exercised freely, recover the proper state gradually without a chill. This is attained in a simple and easy manner. After exercise always seek rest in a sheltered place; wear your coat, gloves or cap. Let the perspiration subside before disrobing, if in doors, and if out doors, always keep gently moving until the usual condition is attained."

**HOUSE ON THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN.**—A most interesting item of note here just now is the erection of a new kind of houses on the co-operative plan. They are modeled after the French buildings and are intended for the working classes. But the same plan can be most advantageously carried out on a cheaper scale in country places, everywhere affording comfort and convenience, at the same cost, could not begin to pay for otherwise. This building is six stories high, perfectly fire proof, and has all the conveniences of city life, etc. The dimensions are 400 by 600 feet. Steam elevators for passengers and freight are provided. On the roof is a beautiful hot-house and garden. Under it is a kitchen, where all kinds of food are cooked and sold to all in the house at cost prices, in which is a gain in the quality of both the food and the manner of cooking and the cost. Each floor is as separate and distinct as a private building. They are fitted up in plain, hard walls, and at the same cost. Each occupant owns the floor, paying \$12,000; they can fix the interior at pleasure. A court yard street runs through the centre of the house. The total cost is \$1,000,000.—*Letter from N. Y.*

**SCENE AT A WEDDING.**—At a wedding in Hanover county, recently, the groom had received the usual congratulations from two or three friends, when a certain young lady to whom he had in former times paid his addresses approached. He was observed to turn suddenly pale. As their eyes met and their palms touched in the salute the groom suddenly fainted outright, and all efforts to resuscitate him for a few minutes were unavailing. Finally, by bearing him out in the open air and procuring the aid of a physician he was brought to consciousness, and in a short time was apparently well again. The festivities then proceeded without further interruption, though no explanation could be elicited from the groom for his sudden prostration in such an unexpected moment.—*Fredericksburg Ledger.*

**PROPERTY OF NAPOLEON III.**—In an interview with a correspondent of the New York Herald, Louis Napoleon is reported to have said: "I have some property in Italy, which was left to me by my father. My wife has a private dowry and her jewelry. With these exceptions she has nothing. Correspondent: Your Majesty having broached the topic, will you please say how it is about the story that you have 23,000,000 francs' worth of property in Broadway, New York? Emperor Napoleon: I have no property there of any kind or description. The story is unfounded—as unfounded as are all the rest."

**THE TARIFF IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.**—Our Washington correspondent expresses the hope that an anti-high-tariff majority has been elected to Congress. The Democrats, voting solidly on questions of tariff reduction with the new school of free traders Republicans, will, he thinks, render certain a decided amelioration of some of the tariff nuisances at the next session. He remarks that the election of Mr. James Brooks from N. Y. is especially odious to the Pennsylvania high protectionists, who fear the effect of the excess which that gentleman is said to be (and we hope the statement is true) preparing to make next winter.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

**ON WHEAT.**  
ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Nov. 15.—The market for Wheat is active, and may be quoted as follows: 2c better for all grades; offerings of 2336 bushels red, with sales at 115, 120, 123, 125, 126, 127, 130 and 140; sales of white—offerings previously reported—at 136. Corn is firmer; offerings of 144 bushels mixed and 22 of yellow, with sales of the former at 75 and 77. Oats are steady; offerings of 156 bushels, with sales at 43.

**MARINE LIST.**  
NOV. 15.—G 44 | MOON RISE.....11 16  
SUN SETS.....4 47

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, NOVEMBER 15.

**ARRIVED.**  
Schrs Ed Slade, Jersey City; H A Hoyt, New Haven; Maria Pearson, Jersey City, and Henry Finch, Jersey City, to American Coal Company.

**SAILED.**  
Schrs Charley Woolsey, New Haven; Jesse B Smith, Allyn's Point, and Ed Slade, Jersey City, by American Coal Co.

**MEMORANDA.**  
Schrs Susan, Sherman, hence at Baltimore 14th inst.

Schrs Wm Allen, Jones, hence at New York 11th inst.

Schrs Sarah Bright, Shaw, from this port, went ashore off Smith's Point 6th inst.

**CANAL COMMERCE.**  
**ARRIVALS.**  
Boats Clifton and H M Snyder, to Hamp & Bell Coal Co.; boat J G Greenleaf, to C M Quade; boats G P Lloyd, Alex Ray, C F Livermore, J A Alexander, Wm Darrow, A H Wallis, Merchants, R Marshall, H Fisk, T Paton, W C Hamilton and E Stevenson, to American Coal Co.; boat Clearspring, to Mid-Johnson Coal and Coke Co.; boat Henry Wado, to Stone to E Francis; boats George Albert, Moses Whiting, Dr E DeLaacey and H Gurdeman.

**DEPARTURES.**  
Boats Clifton, G P Lloyd, Maj E L Moore, Clifton, Henry Wado, Dr E DeLaacey, C Livermore, Clearspring, J A Alexander, Wm Darrow and A H Wallis, for Cumberland.

**COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Westmoreland county, entered on the 20th day of October, 1870, in the case of Perrybury against the undersigned, and others, the undersigned, thereunto appointed commissioner for the purpose, will sell, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the 22d DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870, at Oak Grove, Westmoreland county, TRACT OF LAND in the proceedings mentioned known as "BRICK HOUSE FARM," containing about 200 ACRES.

**TERMS.**—Enough cash to pay the expenses of the sale and costs of this suit; the residue of the purchase money upon a credit of one, two and three years, in three equal instalments; the purchaser being required to give bonds, bearing interest from the day of sale, for the deferred payments, and the title retained until the whole of the purchase money as well as the taxes and back taxes and interest thereon, has on it small but comfortable buildings. The arable and wood land is well proportioned. It lies within two and a half miles of a wharf on Mattox Creek, and is almost surrounded by Monro's Creek. One half a mile of fencing will enclose the farm. For further particulars apply to R. B. LEWIS, Comm'r.

P. O. Oak Grove, Westmoreland co., Va. Westmoreland co., Nov 15—twim&dw

**LITTLE'S LIVING AGE,** of which more than one hundred volumes have been issued, has received the commendation of Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, President Adams, Historians Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft, Ticknor and many others; and it is admitted "continues to stand at the head of its class." Issued every Saturday, it gives fifty-two numbers of sixty-four pages each, or more than three thousand double column octavo pages of reading matter yearly; and is the only compilation that presents, with a satisfactory completeness as well as freshness, the best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical and Political information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature, and from the pens of the ablest living writers. It is therefore indispensable to every one who wishes to keep pace with the events or intellectual progress of the time, or to cultivate in himself or his family general intelligence and literary taste. Published weekly at \$5 a year, free of postage. An extra copy sent gratis to any one getting up a club of five new subscribers. Address: LITTLE & GAY, Boston.

**NOTICE—GABRIEL D. CLARK,** corner of Calvert and Water streets, Baltimore, Maryland, importer for twenty years of the celebrated SWISS LEICOUTRE RAZORS, with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 blades each. The seven-bladed Razor is entirely new and Leicoutre's best.

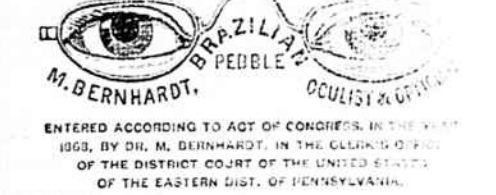
**GABRIEL D. CLARK** also imports fine ENGLISH and SWISS WATCHES, Gold Chains, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Clocks, Bridal Rings and Bridal Presents, and by express to any part of the country. Direct, GABRIEL D. CLARK, Watch Importer, Corner Calvert and Water st., Baltimore, Md. nov 15—2m

**FOR THANKSGIVING.**  
J. N. A. KOLB, (Successor to J. W. Knotts & Co.) Dealer in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, Grapes, Nuts, Preserves, Jellies, Condiments, and Fine Confectionery, No. 436 Ninth street, between D and E streets, and at the VANDERBILT HOTEL, N. Y. C.

He respectfully invites Virginians to give him a call. Washington, Nov 15—6t

**MANSION HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA, VA.**  
MORRIS BERNHARDT.

**OPTICIAN**  
OF BERLIN, PRUSSIA.  
More recently from New York, offers those who are suffering from weak and defective sight his



ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 3, 1879, BY DR. M. BERNHARDT, IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE EASTERN DIST. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

**TRADE MARK**  
ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS IN THE YEAR 1868 BY MORRIS BERNHARDT, IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

**AUSTRALIAN CRYSTAL**  
TRADE MARK.  
GLASS SPECTACLES.  
superior to any other in use—constructed in accordance with the science and philosophy of nature, in the perfect form of

CONCAVE CONVEX ELLIPSES, admirably adapted to the organs of Sight, and perfectly natural to the eye, affording altogether the best artificial help to the human vision ever invented. Used only by

MORRIS BERNHARDT, SPECTACLE AND OPTICAL MANUFACTURER.

The advantages of these Spectacles over all others are: 1. THEY CAN BE WORN WITH PERFECT EASE for any length of time at one sitting, giving astonishing clearness of vision, by candle or any other artificial light, comfort to the spectacle-wearer, and improvement to the eyes. 2. HOW TO SELECT GLASSES. It requires professional guidance even when a good article is offered. Doctor Bernhardt not only has the best Glasses that can be found in the market, but carefully examines the eyes, and gives indispensable advice as to the proper selection of them.

**TESTIMONY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.**  
From Medical gentlemen, Professors of the highest Ophthalmic talent in Alexandria, Va., and the Union.

Alexandria, Va., Sept. 16, 1870.

It affords much pleasure to state that after a careful examination of the glasses used by Prof. Bernhardt and his peculiar arrangements for adapting the eye to the improvement of the vision, and the diseases of the human eye, we feel assured that he is a most skillful and accomplished Optician, and we very cordially commend him to the confidence of the community.

EDFORD BROWN, M. D. W. B. KLIPSTEIN, M. D. J. J. BULLOCK.  
Pastor Second Presbyterian Church, ROBT. R. S. HOUGH, M. D., Pastor M. E. Church South.

Alexandria, September 17, 1870.  
Judging from the interview which I have had with Professor M. Bernhardt, I believe him to be a skillful Optician, and from the many certificates of the improvement of the eyes of the South, that he is an experienced and reliable Oculist.

F. J. MURPHY, M. D.

I have examined the Brazilian Pebble and Australian Crystal Glasses of Dr. M. Bernhardt, and regard them of superior quality and surpassing any that ever came under my observation. Testimonials from the most prominent citizens of the country prove that numbers have been greatly benefited by the spectacles and diseases of the human eye, we feel assured that he is a most skillful and accomplished Optician, and